The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS, Official Paper of El Paso County and of the City of Colorado Springs, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT COLORADO SPRINGS. By the Gazette Publishing Co.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OF COLORADO.

EL PASO COUNTY.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

TIME TABLE. Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

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F. A. M. MORRIS.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN.

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GENERAL GRANT.

The *Christian Advocate* says of ex-President Grant:—

"He has commanded larger armies than ever Napoleon did; led them before a more determined foe than ever confronted the Imperial Guard; marched them through territories more difficult of campaigning than Italy, Germany, or Russia; kept up longer lines of communication than Napoleon ever attempted, and all with greater success. Bonaparte at last found his Waterloo, but Grant his Appomattox; Bonaparte the lonely Helena and the grave; Grant the chief magistracy of a great nation, and now a home in the affections of the people he has served. He retires to private life to enjoy its peace and quiet, not as to exile, but as to a place of coveted rest. Think of Marlborough, or Turenne, or Wellington leaving their places of power and becoming simply citizens of a country they had done so much to save! Republics alone furnish such illustrations to history."

MRS. GRANT.

A letter written from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says of Mrs. Grant:—

"There is no woman I can at present remember who has so entirely fulfilled every duty required of her in the capacity of daughter, wife, mother and friend as Mrs. Grant, and I am glad that few pens have been found base enough to assail a character so above reproach. The wife of the General who was the idol before whom in adoration bowed forty millions of people, the first lady in the land, spouse of the President, was as gentle, unassuming and gracious as when the helpmate of the poor man in St. Louis who was willing and glad to haul wood at $1.50 per day. Her womanly dignity has never failed her, and during all the years in which she has been so prominently before the public there has been no act, no speech, to detract in the least from her perfections. I am honest in my opinions, and entirely unprejudiced. I have no favors to ask, no axes to grind, and am therefore entitled to credence in what I assert. No father ever had a more loving daughter than Mr. Dent; no husband has ever been blessed with a more unselfish, devoted wife; and no children loved by a mother whose virtues shone more conspicuous than hers. Her domestic affairs have been under her immediate supervision. Three fourths of her costumes have been made in the house; there has been every comfort necessary for the complete happiness of the family religiously furnished, but no extravagance tolerated, and that she has been to domestics a good mistress is proved by the fact of the same set having remained with her during those nine years."

HOMEMADE FUN.

Take a good sized potato with a smooth skin, cut nose, eyes, and mouth; twist curled hair into the shape of a wig and whiskers and moustache, and fasten on with pins; then make a hole for the forefinger to go into; this gives the head a throat. Wrap a bit of cloth, a handkerchief, or what not, round the thumb, arrange one corner of it around the thumb and the other around the second finger. Then you have a little man with hands and arms, capable of bowing and moving his head. Make a screen; get four or five youngsters, behind it, each with his potato character, and as they say the words of the charade, burlesque or tragedy, let these potato men perform. It is capital fun, and beats Punch and Judy out of the field. Potato men have amiable dispositions. They are generally friendly, fond of shaking hands, embracing and nodding their heads cordially at each other. They also have a thoughtful way of rubbing their foreheads, that is very funny. Sometimes they fight we admit, but they can't hug each other all the time, as Punch and Judy do. Try them.

A THRILLING SCENE.

The following incident occurred during a general review of the Austrian cavalry some months ago:—

Not far from thirty thousand cavalry were in line. A little girl of not more than four years, standing in the front row of spectators, either from fright or some other cause, rushed out into the open field just as a squadron of hussars came sweeping around from the main body. They made the detour for the purpose of saluting the Empress, whose carriage was drawn up in that part of the parade ground. Down came the flying squadron, charging at a mad gallop—down directly upon the child. The mother was paralyzed, as were others, for there could be no rescue from the line of spectators. The Empress uttered a cry of horror, for the child's destruction seemed inevitable—and such terrible destruction—the tramping to death by a thousand iron hoofs. Directly under the feet of the horses was the little one—another instant must seal its doom—when a stalwart hussar who was in the front line, without slackening his speed or loosening his hold, threw himself over by the side of his horse's neck, seized and lifted the child, and placed it in safety upon his saddle bow; and this he did without changing his pace or breaking the correct alignment of the squadron. Ten thousand voices hailed with rapturous applause the gallant deed, and other thousands applauded when they knew. Two women were there who could only sob forth their gratitude in broken accents—the mother and the Empress. And a proud and happy moment it must have been for the hussar when his Emperor, taking from his own breast the richly enameled cross of the Order Maria Theresa, hung it upon the breast of his brave and gallant trooper.

WOOD CARVING FOR WOMEN.

The interest now awaking in decorative art is an indication of real æsthetic progress. Heretofore we have been absorbed in mechanical rather than artistic advancement. We have invented much but adorned little, and in the art of household architecture and decoration we are an age behind the humblest European dweller. The Swiss peasant carves his chalet into a miracle of beauty, and the influence of European decorative art was largely increased by the intermingling of trans-atlantic nations with ours at the Centennial. Mr. Salvisburg says the future of wood carving should not lie in the nature of useless ornaments or common-place toys, but apply its skill to the production of furniture and paneling. Such articles finished with care would find a market in all opulent towns. It is easy to see what the effect of this new art will be upon the lives of working-women. A few years since it was unknown in Cincinnati. Now 12 women support themselves by this work. Mr. Pitman, of the Cincinnati school of design, gave free tuition in this art, and awakened an enthusiasm for it. The outlay is merely nominal. The tools cost little. Any cabinet store furnishes material at small cost. An artistic ability to design, though desirable, is not indispensable in this art. It has the advantage of speedy results. In one term of lessons—about 20—the pupil begins to exhibit his power. The demand for this work will steadily increase and command high prices. From cornices and panelings, from church, library and parlor furniture to cabinets, paper-holders, brackets and other ornaments, nothing can equal the artistic hand-carving. Now let the average woman take possession of this dainty handicraft, and not bury into the high and holy work of a teacher, when she has no inner capability for the work, or starve over a sewing machine, but seize the tide of a new and desirable work, and in a congenial means of self-support carve out, not decorations alone, but also a fair and beautiful success in life.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Shurz has had a checquered career in the two hemispheres, in each of which he has spent one half of his forty-eight years of life. He was born in Prussia, March 2, 1829. Before he was twenty one years old he was a red-hot Republican, and editor of an insurrectionary journal. He fought in the defense of Rastadt, from which he escaped to Switzerland on the surrender of the fortress. He returned secretly to Germany in 1850, and effected the escape from prison of his friend and compatriot, Gottfried Kinkel. Having spent a short time in England and France, he came to the United States in 1852. His first appearance in politics was as a Republican, in the Fremont campaign of 1856. He was a Major General of the Union Army in the late Civil War. He has been an editor, teacher, and lawyer, and he is now "the scholar in politics." He is also an orator of great power, and speaks with equal ease in German and English. No man in this generation has displayed more versatile and brilliant talents than Carl Shurz. He is the representative man of the German-American citizens, and they may well be proud of him.

THE PAINLESS DEATH.

In a recent holiday lecture at the Royal Institution, Prof. Tyndall, speaking of the painless death by electricity, remarked that Franklin was twice struck senseless by the shock. He afterward sent the discharge of two large jars through six robust men, who fell to the ground and got up again without knowing what happened, neither hearing nor feeling the discharge; and Priestly, too, who made many valuable contributions to electricity, received the charge of two jars, but did not find it painful. Prof. Tyndall said this experience agreed with his own, that, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, and in the presence of an audience, he once received the discharge of a battery of 15 Leyden jars. Unlike Franklin's six men, he did not fall, but, like them, he felt nothing; he was simply extinguished for a sensible interval. This may be regarded as an experimental proof that people killed by lightning suffer no pain. Now, the measured velocity of electricity is many thousand times greater than the measured velocity of sensation in the nerves. Hence the electrical concussion reaches the centre of life without any possible announcement by the eye, ear, or sense of feeling. There is abundant evidence that death by a rifle ball traversing the brain is for the same reason entirely without consciousness or pain. A rifle ball, however, is a tortoise compared with the electric flash.

AN INDIAN DUEL.

A citizen of Sioux City who has spent much time among the up-river Indians, says it is amusing, as well as touching, to hear an Indian sing his death song.

Our informant was at Standing Rock a few months since, and one day he observed an unusual stir among the Indians. Soon two bucks came forth from different lodges, each with a gun in his hand. They walked out some little distance from the rest of the Indians and took posts, distant from each other about fifty yards. At a given signal they turned, raised their rifles to their faces and fired. Both fell, wounded, one fatally. They were immediately surrounded by friends, who made no particular effort to bind their wounds, but simply stood around talking among themselves, and gesticulating, while the wounded Indians as soon as they fell began the death song. There was little music in it. It was a sort of deep down, unnatural tone of voice, kept up for half a minute or so at a time, when it would cease, and the sufferers would in the interim make a confession of the evil deeds they had ever done. They would tell of the massacres in which they had been engaged, how many scalps they had wrung from the heads of white people; the number of ponies they had stolen; together with all sorts of important and unimportant evil doings in their lifetime. This accomplished, they were ready to give up the ghost.—*Omaha Herald.*

THE GRASSHOPPER COMMISSION.

The GAZETTE has already published the fact of the formation of a grasshopper commission by the general government, and the appropriation of $18,000 to pay the expenses of such commission. Immediately after receiving their commissions they met at Dr. Lawren's office, in Washington, and organized under the name of the "United States Entomological Commission." They at once proceeded to map out their work for the season as follows: St. Louis was selected headquarters, where the commissioners will meet previous to their final departure to the field for the summer, and where they will do most of their official business. It was then agreed that the area assigned to each commissioner, the present season, shall be as follows:

1. To Professor Riley—Missouri, Kansas, the southern half of Colorado and the region south, and Western Iowa

2. To Dr. Thomas—Eastern Iowa, Minnesota, Southern Dakota, Nebraska, Northern Colorado, and Eastern Wyoming.

3. To Dr. Packard—Western Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and the Pacific Coast.

4. To Dr. Packard and Professor Riley jointly—The regions of British America immediately north of Dakota and Montana.

Each one is expected to visit the section assigned to him as soon as possible for the purpose of making observations, and to arrange for careful observations by local observers, for the collection of all available data upon the subject, and instituting such experiments, investigations, etc., as are deemed important.

The subject matters of the investigation are divided among the commissioners as follows:

1. To Professor Riley—Biology, insect enemies and parasites; and mechanical devices for destruction of these insects.

2. To Dr. Thomas—Geographical distribution; enemies other than insect enemies; and the agricultural bearings of the subject.

3. To Dr. Packard—Anatomy and embryology.

4. To Drs. Packard and Thomas, jointly—The meteorological bearings on the subject.

5. The remedial measures and migrations are to be considered by all the Commissioners, and it is expected each will pay more or less attention to all these matters.

There will probably be issued by the Commissioners at an early day a bulletin giving briefly an account of the habits and remedies, so far as at present known, for general distribution. This will probably be followed at regular intervals by other bulletins whenever the facts ascertained are deemed to be of a nature necessary to be made known immediately.

At a very early day a circular will be prepared, mentioning the points on which information is desired. A large number will be published and widely distributed.

It is the determination of the commission to confine its operations more particularly to the practical bearings of the subject, with a view to ascertain all the possible remedies against these destructive insects. All desire for a display of entomological knowledge will be made subservient to the great object for which the appropriation was made, to-wit: What can be done to counteract these insects?

The appointment gives general satisfaction, and it is believed what is possible to be done by scientific investigation will be done by this commission.

"It has become the fashion to abolish the use of the tablecloth after, and have the meal served on a bare table."

WINNING WORDS.

The following are the closing utterances of Col. Robert Ingersoll's recent speech in New York City:—

"We have fought and hated enough. Our country is prostrate. Labor is in rags. Energy has empty hands. In the safe of Prudence money lies locked by the key of Fear. Confidence is what we need—confidence in each other, confidence in our institutions, in our form of government, in the great future; confidence in law, confidence in liberty, in progress, and in the grand destiny of the great republic. I extend to you each and all the olive branch of peace. Fellow-citizens of the South, I beseech you to take it. By the memory of those who died for naught, by the charred remains of your remembered homes. By the ashes of your statesmen, dead for the sake of your sons and daughters and their children yet to be, I implore you to take it with loving and with loyal hands. It will cultivate your wasted fields. It will fill your coffers with gold; it will educate your children; it will swell the sails of your commerce; it will cause the roses of joy to clamber and to climb over the broken cannon of war; it will flood the cabins of the freedmen with light, and clothe the weak in more than a coat of mail, and wrap the poor and lowly in measureless content. Take it; the North will forgive if the South will forget. Take it; the negro will wipe from the tablet of memory the strokes and scars of two hundred years, and blur with happy tears the record of his wrongs. Take it, it will unite our nation, it will make us brothers once again. Take it, and justice will sit in your courts under the outspread white wings of Peace. Take it, and the brain and lips of the future will be free. Take it, it will bud and blossom in your hands and fill your land with fragrance and with joy. Take it, and we have passed the midnight of our political history, and the star of hope heralds again the rising sun."

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Knowing that Mrs. Cates, of this county, was one of the 17 children spared at the time of the terrible massacre at Mountain Meadow, in 1857, we sent her a request to come to town with her husband, that we might get her statement of this fiendish butchery from her own lips. She accordingly complied, and we endeavor to give it in her own language as near as possible.

"My name is Nancy Sophronia. I am the daughter of Peter Huff, my mother's maiden name was Saloda Brown, daughter of Alexander Brown, of Tennessee. I was born in Benton County, Arkansas, in 1853. My father started to move from that county in the spring of 1857, with the ill fated train bound for California. I was then a little past four years old. I can recollect my father and mother very well, as well as many little incidents that occurred about that time, our travels on the road, etc. I recollect passing through Salt Lake City, and passing through other places, and I recollect we were in a small prairie. One morning before day I was woke up by firing of guns, and learned that our camp had been attacked, we supposed by Indians; some of the men folks were wounded. The men dug a ditch around our camp and fortified the best they could; the women and children got into the ditch and were comparatively out of danger. The fighting went on at intervals for six days, when, failing to drive our men from their fortifications, the attacking party went off. Soon afterwards a party that we thought to be friends came up with a white flag, and said they would protect us; they said they were our friends and if we would come out and leave what we had, they would take us to Cedar City where we would be safe, and they would protect us and see that none of us were hurt. Our people agreed to this and all started out, men, women and children, and left everything we had behind. We had got out a short distance from the wagons after we had been talked to, and came to a place where tall sage brush was growing on both sides of the road, and as we were passing through this place we found we were trapped, as men had hid in it and began to fire among us, and then rushed upon our people from both sides and killed everybody they came to. Capt. Baker had one in his arms when he was shot down, and fell dead. I saw my mother shot in the forehead and fall dead. The women and children screamed and clung together, some of the young women begged the assassins after they had run out on us to take them, but they had no mercy on them and clubbed their guns and beating out their brains. Some of the murderers were white men, and some I supposed were Indians from their dress. At the close of the massacre there were 18 children spared, and one girl, some ten or twelve years old, they said was too big and could tell, so they killed her, leaving 17. A man I afterwards learned to be named John Willis, took me in his charge. The children were distributed; he carried me to his house next day, as I was, he lived at Cedar City, and was a Mormon. He kept me there that winter; next spring he moved to a place called Toquerville. I stayed there about a year, until Dr. Forney had us children gathered up and carried us to Salt Lake City. From there we went to Salt Lake City, and remained two months; from there we came back to the States. I know that the most of the men who did the killing were white men, and the Mormons got all the plunder. I saw many of the things afterward. John Willis had my family bed clothes and clothing and many other things that I recognized as having belonged to my mother; when I claimed the things they told me I told a lie and tried to make me believe it was the Indians that killed our people and our people, but I knew better, because I recollected seeing them killing our folks and knew many things that they carried off that I saw in their possession afterwards. I saw Willis during the massacre; he carried me off from the spot; I could not be mistaken, as along with me made me know him beyond a doubt. I saw them shoot the girl after we were gathered up. I had a sister that was nearly grown and two brothers that they killed; I was the youngest child of our family, the only one that was spared. They kept the children all separated whilst we remained with them. The scenes and incidents of the massacre were so terrible that they were indelibly stamped on my mind, notwithstanding I was so young at the time."

Thus we have an account from an eye witness of one of the most foul and inhuman massacres on the world's record. For years this blot has remained, with but little if any effort to visit justice upon the heartless villains. Our people were murdered by the wholesale, and the murderers have gone scot free. The bold assassins have made free to use the family plunder and relics in presence of the orphan children, that knew their mothers' clothing, and if they desired to say a word were called liars and threatened with death; all this done in the face and on the soil of a powerful nation, and still goes unavenged. The blood of these slaughtered victims calls for justice. Besides hanging the murderers these children should receive something from the national treasury. The train was the richest in property and cash that ever attempted to pass over the overland route; the Mormons got all, the children that survived are now poor and hard pressed, and should be remembered. Money cannot compensate them for the loss of father, mother, brothers and sisters, but it can indemnify them partially for their loss of property, and show to them that they have the sympathy of the nation. It is a grand farce to try these Mormon "Latter Day Saints," the imps of dark damnation rather, by a Mormon jury. We would not persecute them for their religious faith, but prosecute them for murder and robbery, until the whole hot-bed of corruption is wiped from the place from which it emanated.—*Dardanelle (Ark.) Independent.*

HOW DANIEL BOONE DIED.

As he lived, so he died, with his gun in his hand. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Boone's, on the Missouri, that early in last month Colonel Daniel Boone rode to a deer lick, and seated himself within a blind raised to conceal him from the game. That while sitting thus concealed, with his old trusty rifle in his hand, pointed toward the lick, the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breech of the gun, his rifle cocked, his finger on the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking through the sights—in this position, without a struggle or motion, and of course without pain, he breathed out his life so gently, that when he was found next day by his friends, although stiff and cold, he looked as if alive, with his gun in hand just in the act of firing. It is not altogether certain if a buck had come into range of his gun, which had been the death of thousands, but it might have intuitively followed its old employer's mind and discharged itself. The hypothesis being novel, we leave the solution to the curious.—*Paris Ky. Citizen, 1820.*

THE CAMPHOR TREE.

One of the most useful and magnificent productions of the vegetable kingdom that enriches China, and more particularly the provinces of Kiang-si and Canton, is the camphor tree. This tree has been known on the banks of the rivers, was in several places found, by Lord Amherst's embassy above fifty feet high, with a stem twenty feet in circumference. The Chinese themselves affirm that it sometimes attains the height of more than three hundred feet, and a circumference greater than the extended arms of twenty men could embrace. Camphor is obtained from the branches by steeping them, when fresh cut, in water for two or three days, and then boiling them till the gum in the form of a white jelly, adheres to a stick which is used in constantly stirring the branches. The fluid is poured into a glazed vessel, where it concretes in a few hours.

To purify it the Chinese take a quantity of finely powdered earth, which they lay at the bottom of a copper basin, over this they place a layer of camphor, and then another layer of earth, and so on until the vessel is nearly filled, the last or topmost layer being of earth. They cover this last layer with the leaves of a plant called [illegible], which is said to be a species of mint. The contents are then covered by a second basin, and the whole made air tight by luting. The vessels are subjected to the action of a regulated fire for a certain length of time, and then left to cool gradually. On separating the vessels the camphor is found to have sublimed, and to have adhered to the upper basin. Repetitions of the same process complete its refinement. Besides being put to valuable use in producing camphor, the camphor tree is used not only for building and also for articles of furniture. The wood is durable, light, and of a fragrance and [illegible].

MIND READING.

Mr. Brown, of New Haven, I believe, is giving what he calls "Mind Reading" at Chickering Hall. It is nothing that is marked in the way of natural talent, he is a power which, to a greater or less degree, is known at least to the of the whole race. But [illegible] are bent upon giving a hard interpretation of the phenomena, and [illegible] what incredible [illegible] attributing the existence of a [illegible]. The act [illegible] Mr. Brown [illegible] read [illegible] the [illegible].

VARIETIES.

[illegible] of the [illegible].

Gen. Grant is the [illegible] ex-President of America [illegible].

[illegible] fresh American beef [illegible] England weekly.

There [illegible] other who [illegible].

[illegible] write, and he walks [illegible] man, yet he is [illegible].

Some one has estimated that each person on [illegible] $[illegible] if all the gold was [illegible].

The [illegible] *Journal* states that the new [illegible] Alex [illegible].

Horseradish is said to be a remedy for neuralgia. [illegible] vinegar, the same [illegible] purposes, and apply to the temple [illegible] wrist when [illegible].

Forty-two dromedaries passed through San Bernardino, Cal., a few days ago, *en route* for Arizona. They are to be used for transporting machinery and provisions to the mines of that Territory. It is the enterprise of some French [illegible].

"There is a story told of two Scotch lads who knew little of game and natural history but were familiar with King James' Bible and with the winged heads the Italian cherubs in paintings and sculpture. Going out a-gunning together, one of them shot a bird and the other ran to secure the trophy. Coming near where it had fallen, he found a white owl's so sprawled in the grass as to present to his view only a head with staring eyes and a pair of wings attached. Instantly he shouted in dismay: 'Wi' ye for it now, Jock; we've shot a cherubim.'"

As long ago as 1857 a company in the West began the manufacture of building paper, and now it has three large mills that turn out 16 tons per day. The paper thus manufactured is a thick, hard pasteboard, wound in rolls of 25 to 100 pounds each, and usually 32 inches wide. While it is being made it is subjected to an enormous pressure, which compresses the fibres into a solid mass. The sheet becomes absolutely air tight, and the paper is a non-conductor of heat it resists the action of heat and cold. A building lined with it resists the entrance of heat in summer and cold in winter. In case of fire the paper sheets do not burn so easily as wood on account of their hard texture and solidity. This queer building material has been tried in warm and cold climates, and found to work admirably in all conditions and circumstances.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

APRIL 7, 1877.

Official Paper of El Paso County and of the City of Colorado Springs.

THE ELECTION.

The election on Monday resulted in a confirmation of the city government in the hands of the Prohibitionists. It is true the license people succeeded by very questionable means in electing their candidate in the first ward, and also elected a license man from the fourth ward, which latter they held last year. Thus they have gained one Alderman over last year, but they are no better off practically, than they were with only Mr. Brown in the Council, for the opposition have the Mayor and two Aldermen. The Council now stands: Mayor Wagner, Alderman Rogers, from the second ward, Alderman Barker from the third ward, prohibition; Alderman Bradbury from the first ward, and Alderman Morley from the fourth ward, [illegible] the latter [illegible] repealing the present [illegible] and granting licenses [illegible] good moral character upon the [illegible] certain sum, and [illegible] upon the faith [illegible] requirements. The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OF [illegible] LAWS.

[illegible]

The paper, aside from the enactments of the Legislature it contained, would be worth the two dollars for a year's subscription, and thus readers would actually obtain a copy of the whole of the laws passed without any cost, and when placed in their hands in this public manner, none could justly complain that they were ignorant of the requirements of the statutes, or that punishment for their violation was in any manner a hardship.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The publishers of the GAZETTE have gone to the trouble of printing postal cards to notify subscribers when their times expire. They could just as well as not continue the paper to any address for an indefinite length of time, and then demand and collect the amount; but they consider the notification of subscribers the more honorable way to treat them, and hence have adopted that system.

Some few seem disposed to complain if, after being notified and not informing the publishers that they want the paper continued or discontinued, their names are erased from the list. If they are subscribing to a paper published in any other place than the one in which they live, they do not think it strange if the paper is stopped at the expiration of the time for which they have subscribed, even without any notification. Then why should they feel aggrieved at the stopping of the home paper?

Some who subscribe say, "Stop my paper when the time is out." It is very difficult to remember who—out of six or seven hundred people—make such a request, and to remember who desire that the paper shall go right on and promise to remit as soon as they are informed of the fact that another year's fee is due. So the only way possible to meet all cases is to let each subscriber know that his time expires with a certain date, and then if he does not let it be known that he wishes the paper continued to his address, when the book is re written for another year to drop the names of all who have not signified such a desire. The GAZETTE trusts that no one will feel hard at being treated in this way, as it has been found that in no other way can its books be kept correctly.

THE YEARLY STATEMENT.

In another column will be found a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city for the year ending March 31, 1877. There has been some complaint that the city affairs were not conducted on economical principles, and that too much money was paid out in litigation. The exact amount of the court expenses for the year has been $41.25. The amount recovered in fines and penalties has been $76, a net gain to the treasury of $34.75. The late Council reduced the city debt $487.03.

The statement is now in the hands of the public, and everyone can see just the amount that has been expended for the various departments of the city government.

Omaha went Republican.

Oakey Hall is believed to be insane.

Gov. Hampton left Washington for Columbia, South Carolina, on Thursday.

The President has appointed James L. Miles, of Montana, Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

Governor McCormick entered upon his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thursday, Conant retiring.

A bread riot occurred at Ottawa, Canada, Thursday, in which 3,000 workingmen participated, but no damage was done.

The Republicans have elected Mayor Heath in Chicago, as well as the treasurer, clerk, and attorney. The Council is largely Republican.

A Constantinople dispatch says military preparations continue without interruption, and negotiations with Montenegro are at a standstill.

Dougherty Bros & Co., bankers, of Harrisburg, Pa., failed April 3. Their liabilities are placed at $111,000; assets from $130,000 to $150,000.

It is now thought that the extra session of Congress will be called to meet about the middle of May instead of the 4th of June, as intended at first.

Overstolz was re-elected Mayor of St. Louis. The Republicans elected 8 out of 13 members of the Council, and a larger number of other officers than the Democrats.

Early Wednesday morning a collision occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Cascade. The collision occurred in a snow shed. Two engineers and one fireman were killed.

The fourth annual reunion of the National Union of Andersonville prisoners will be held at Hartford, Conn., on the 19th instant. All prisoners of war throughout the country are invited.

John S. Hoyt, of Michigan, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Arizona, and John A. Hammond, of Illinois, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency.

The Packard Senate has passed a series of resolutions strongly condemning interference with the Packard government, which is claimed to rest on as good foundation as the administration itself.

A proclamation has been issued to Cuban insurgents promising pardon to every person surrendering before the first of May. Are there no Lafayettes in America to take the part of a brave and struggling people?

A Victoria press dispatch says the British gunboat Rocket returned from a cruise northward, in search of the Indians supposed to have murdered the passengers and crew of the American steamer George S. Wright some years ago. Four were arrested and brought back for trial. The Rocket was fired on by Indians and in return shelled and burned an Indian village.

Colorado's delegation in Congress are all at home at present. Mr. Chaffee returned from Washington Friday week. He, in connection with Mr. Teller and Judge Belford, has secured a number of new postoffices and post routes in the south, the location of the Ute agency at Parrott City, and assisted in procuring the appropriation for the grasshopper commission.

A hand grenade exploded on Thursday in the office of Jewett & White, lead manufacturers, in New York. John W. Jewett, the head of the firm, was instantly killed. Orville D. Jewett, also a member of the firm, had his hand shattered and suffered internal injuries. He has since died. The *Times* claims that Orville D. Jewett is responsible for the affair. Joseph A. Dean also suffered considerable injury by the explosion.

Ex-Mayor Oakey Hall has turned up in England.

The Republicans have carried Rhode Island by from 200 to 2,000 majority.

Ex-Congressman Christopher Morgan died in Washington City on Tuesday.

The Bender family, of murderous fame, are once more reported under arrest. This time in Arkansas.

Secretary Sherman will at once go upon the war path against the crooked whisky men with renewed vigor.

The father of Charlie Ross has not yet given up all hope of his recovery. He does not think his child is dead.

Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, has been commissioned Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department.

State Treasurer Corning has made his first quarterly report to the Governor. It is so clear and explicit that a tyro in figures can understand it, which is more than can be said for most documents of the kind.

Men with women's names, such as prevail largely among prominent people in Old and New Mexico, are declaring in favor of Diaz, and others with the same kind of names are pronouncing in favor of Lerdo, as President of our sister republic on the south.

The Minnesota Legislature has just passed a bill allowing women to practice law in all the courts of that State. The vote in the House stood sixty-three to thirty. In the Senate twenty-six to six. Wisconsin and Minnesota thus place themselves among the growing States, in ideas as well as numbers.

Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, seems to have profited by Wade Hampton's style of procedure which proved so successful in obtaining for him what he wanted—a removal of the U. S. troops from Columbia, and consequently securing to him the governorship of South Carolina. A telegram from Packard states that he will accept no terms of compromise from the commission short of an unconditional recognition of his rights as Governor of Louisiana. It is to be hoped Packard will be as successful as the man he is imitating.

Mr. R. F. Weitbrec left for St. Louis Wednesday.

The city grave yard has been named the Evergreen Cemetery.

Miss Brainerd is not yet well enough to resume her duties in the school room.

Mr. B. F. Holmes, an old citizen of Colorado Springs, came in on Wednesday's train.

Prof. H. T. Parker, principal of the public school, is detained at home by an attack of chicken pox.

Captain Nevin, of the Philadelphia *Press*, arrived in Colorado Springs Thursday. He will probably spend some time in Southern Colorado.

Rev. Mr. Walker, rector of Grace Church, was the recipient of an expensive and beautiful easy chair, as an Easter present from a number of friends in his congregation.

It is gratifying to notice that trade continues good in the hardware and agricultural implement line. Mr. G. S. Barnes and his force are continually busy waiting on customers and filling orders.

Mr. C. M. Johnson is fitting up a wagon for the purpose of hauling water to this city from the crystal spring on Riggs' ranch, south of town. Persons can leave their orders with him if they want a daily supply of this limpid fluid.

The Trustees of the Deaf-Mute Institute did not hold their quarterly meeting on Wednesday, no quorum being present. Dr. Buckingham was unable to leave Denver, as he was so busy on account of the election and the incoming of a new Council.

Major and Mrs. McAllister were expected to start home very shortly, but last Saturday Mr. George Summers received a dispatch from the Major saying that Mrs. McAllister's mother had just died. This sad event will probably detain them some time yet.

The change of time which takes place on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway to-morrow has also effected a change in the postoffice hours. Until further notice the postoffice will be kept open on Sunday from 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and from 3:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Mr. Wm. B. Young, one of the first citizens of Colorado Springs, now Superintendent of the Golden Smelting Works, came in on Thursday's train from the north, for a few days' stay. He says the works are constantly running and doing very well indeed, but he likes occasionally to slip off from business and revisit the beautiful city which was his first home in Colorado. It will be regretted by friends that Mrs. Young's health did not permit her to accompany her husband.

Consistency is a jewel; the Colorado Springs GAZETTE is opposed to licensing saloons, but last week had the following: "There is some little gambling in Colorado Springs despite the laws. To regulate this evil on license principles, make each winner contribute a certain per cent. of his gains to the city treasury.—*Denver News.*—That's exactly true." And the GAZETTE published the paragraph to show that license advocates, to be consistent, should also regulate other crimes in the same way they propose to control the liquor traffic. It's wonderful how quick some people can see a point.

Mr. Thos. C. Parrish offers for sale a Steinway piano.

The County Court of El Paso County, E. T. Stone, Judge, will meet on Monday.

Gov. Routt has appointed Mr. Henry Moody public administrator of Hinsdale County.

The mother of Dr. S. S. Wardhan died at her home in Wisconsin on the 29th of March.

Dr. Coombs, Homeopathic Physician, has fitted up the old colony building as an office.

Mr. E. Saxie Smith has been in worse health the past week, and is now confined to his room.

Mr. D. J. Love has just returned from a trip to Manitou Park. He says there are millions of wild flowers in bloom.

Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert, who lectured in Colorado Springs a few years since, has just died near Augusta, Georgia.

The subject at the Baptist church to-morrow morning and evening will be—"The serpent in the wilderness and the Christ on the Cross."

Colorado Springs merchants are getting in their spring stocks of goods, and the ladies are beginning to examine the same with considerable interest.

Mr. Chas. A. Bell, opposite West's bakery, invites an inspection of his work in the upholstering line. He also repairs, oils, and varnishes furniture.

The County Commissioners held their regular monthly meeting, commencing Monday. No business of particular importance was transacted. Adjourned until the first Monday in May.

The El Paso County Building and Loan Association held its regular monthly meeting Monday evening. The secretary presented his report, which was received and ordered printed in circular form.

The election of officers for the town of Manitou came off last Monday, and resulted in the choice of the following board of Trustees: Major Hopkins, Messrs. Weniger, Hutchinson, and Sawin; Constable, W. Lesh; Town Clerk, Wesley Wheeler.

Notwithstanding the fact that grass is green, the days warm and bright, and gardens are being spaded and made into beds, the experience of April 14, three years ago, warns people in this county not to count too surely on the back of winter being broken.

The Del Norte *Prospector* says that the wife of Mr. O. P. Posey caught a four pound trout at that place recently. And a writer in the Denver *News* says that that trout may cost Mrs. Posey just $12.50 per pound. If it should, it will be pretty dear even for fresh trout.

A gentleman coming into town from the northeast the other day discovered a fire on the premises of a party living in that quarter of the city. He gave the alarm and the fire was extinguished without doing any damage. But, why will people put hot ashes against the side of a building?

A. A. C., Ashland, Mass.—Think the dry goods business is full in this town. Farmers do well when the grasshoppers do not destroy their crops. All the best farming land in this vicinity is taken. Should not advise a farmer to give up a good location in the East without coming to see the country for himself.

Mr. A. D. Wilson, of the Hayden Geological and Geographical Surveying Expedition, has placed this office under obligations for a drainage map of Colorado. It is complete and thoroughly reliable, showing all the streams in the State, and the sections of country drained by them. Any one can consult it at the GAZETTE Reading Room.

Mr. J. N. Renne yesterday received the following letter from a Denver wholesale drug house: "Please send us two gross Nervine, as we are about out. Send half gross by express, and balance by freight. It is selling well." Mr. Renne is manufacturing this meritorious article at the Pioneer Chemical Works in this city.

Mr. Fred. Lottes and Mr. Sige, both extensively engaged in gulch mining in Union Park, were in Colorado Springs on Tuesday. They have spent the winter near Denver, and are now on their way back to their mining claims. Mr. Lottes did not clean up last fall, and has some two or three thousand dollars in the sluices in the Park.

When a natty young man is observed on his way to church, utterly unconscious of the elegant fit and superb appearance of the clothes he wears, be sure he has been visiting Mr. Stearns' tailoring establishment on Huerfano Street. The variety of goods now in stock at Stearns' is something astonishing, and every gentleman in this city can get a handsome outfit low down for cash.

The room next door to the GAZETTE office is being put in order for the boot and shoe store of Savage & Florance. This will be very convenient, for one can step in there and leave his order for a perfect-fitting boot (with the assurance that he will get what he orders) and then it is but a step or two to the counter of the GAZETTE, where he can get the cheapest two dollar paper published in America.

Subject at the Congregational church to-morrow morning—"Bearing one another's burdens;" also a short sermon to the children. In the evening the pastor will begin a series of sermons on common sins, such as lying, stealing, profanity, slander, breaking promises, etc. The one to-morrow evening, on the "Theory of Practice," will be introductory to the series. In the afternoon at half past two Mr. Cross will preach at the Cheyenne schoolhouse.

Garden truck and fresh spring eggs are coming to town.

Mr. E. T. Blake has been appointed sheriff of the new county of Custer.

Five cents will buy a paper at the office counter, sealed in a wrapper ready for mailing.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Tows and Miss Rose Wood are going East to-day or early next week.

The first meeting of the new Council was a protracted one, and material reductions were made in salaries.

Mr. G. H. Sweet has received a supply of choice seed wheat, barley and field peas. Ranchmen take notice.

There was not a paper of last week's edition left in this office by Wednesday noon, and many persons were disappointed at not being able to procure a copy. Moral: Subscribe for it—only two dollars a year.

Mrs. E. Parsons is going East in a short time, and expects to bring back some members of her family when she returns.

The announcement that Mr. F. H. Martin would sell his stock of china and glassware at auction prices has induced people to flock to his establishment in large numbers during the week.

Mr. E. J. Smith, a subscriber at Florissant, supplied the copy of the GAZETTE of Jan. 27, asked for in the issue of March 24.

One hundred and fifty-one orders were issued at the Colorado Springs postoffice during the month of March; amount received for the same $1,502.62. The amount paid on orders presented was $2,097.80.

Mr. Gus. House and several other carpenters from this city left yesterday to resume work on bridges on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

The regular dime sociable at the Presbyterian Church Thursday evening netted to the treasury $8.00. Refreshments were served, and music, readings, and recitations furnished pleasant entertainment to the throng.

Mr. W. B. Sherman has filed the plat of Evergreen Cemetery with the City Clerk. It is a neat piece of draughting.

A number of citizens witnessed the closing scenes of the old Council and the inauguration of the new, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. B. Jenkins has severed his connection with the Crawford House, where he has so long presided with great suavity at the desk.

A raid last night by the police on what is reported as a gambling room occupied by colored men resulted, as near as can be learned, in one policeman, G. M. McClure, pretty badly used up, and Marsh Green, one of the players, shot in the arm. Green is missing this morning.

Mr. L. F. Doxsee, employed on the *Mountaineer* until last Tuesday morning, is now a regular compositor in this office.

Religious services at the M. E. Church to-morrow morning and evening. Preaching by the pastor. The members of the church and congregation are especially requested to be present at the morning service.

Rev. Mr. Walker will officiate to-morrow at Grace Church, morning and evening, and at Manitou at 3:30 p. m. Theme of the evening lecture, "Some usually unconsidered things about Christ."

The funeral services of Mrs. C. L. Webb, who died in this city March 21, occurred at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 25th ult. Des Moines was the home of the deceased, and the funeral was attended by an immense concourse of friends.

Col. Councilman has rented and now occupies Major Wagner's house on North Tejon Street. Major Wagner and his family have rooms at Judge Randall's residence, corner of Cascade Avenue and Bijou Street.

Says the Denver *News*: One of the Colorado Springs preachers has written an account of "The Streets of Hell" for the GAZETTE. We should confine our discussions to subjects with which we are familiar.—Then the young man who penned the above is requested to contribute an article on the same subject to be published under the head of "Posthumous Papers."

Mr. A. L. Millard has moved his stock of second-hand goods into the handsome room on the north side of Huerfano Street, just east of D. W. Robbins' store.

The next term of Colorado College will begin on Monday, April 9. Prof. Sheldon will be at the College building between 9 and 12 and 2 and 4 on that day to confer with any who may wish to take up advanced studies or a course of preparation for such studies. Classes will be formed of beginners in French and German.

Mr. Stuart Rogers, a young man who has been delighting audiences in various parts of the country, and who receives very favorable criticism from papers wherever he appears, has announced lectures in this city for Monday and Tuesday evenings next.

Mr. George Yule, brother of Wm. Yule—contractor for building the Cottonwood road, and one of the commissioners of Gunnison County appointed by Gov. Routt, came over from Gunnison on Thursday. He reports very little snow except on the summit of the range, which he crossed on snow shoes. Wm. Yule writes that he wants to commence work as soon as the weather will permit, and complete the bridges across Taylor River and Spring Creek; then it will be necessary to blast off two rocky points running down to Taylor River, and the road will be open for travel to East River.

Mrs. Miller left for her new Eastern home on Thursday, by way of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads.

The *News* says: Major L. C. Koonce, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, who has been stopping at Colorado Springs during the winter, is in Denver. He has been writing up Colorado in the (Pittsburg) *Presbyterian Banner*. He is a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments, and comes from one of the best families in Pennsylvania, and should he make up his mind to remain here permanently, will be a valuable acquisition to Colorado.

Mr. T. E. Johnson is still delivering good, pure, fresh milk to citizens of Colorado Springs. You cannot do better than to buy of him.

Mr. M. C. Maguire has opened his place of business in the brick block on the south side of Huerfano Street, and is now prepared to do any work in the line of upholstering or repairing furniture. He has an experience of twenty-four years in the business, and has been engaged since last December in making changes and improvements at the two hotels in this city.

Mrs. Richardson's lectures on "English Literature" are still delivered each Saturday and Monday evening at Unity Hall. The subject to-night is "From Shakespeare to Milton."

ORE AND BULLION.

On Thursday there was received at the depot of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway in this city 60,322 pounds of ore from the Moose mine at Dudley, and the Boston & Colorado Smelting Co., at Alma.

About 20 tons of this ore, from the Moose mine, was consigned to the Wyandotte Smelting and Refining Co., at Wyandotte, Michigan. Ten tons from the Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. at Alma was consigned to the Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. at Boston.

The same day there was received 15,500 pounds of bullion from the Boston Silver Co. at Sts. John, consigned to the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Co., at St. Louis.

Shipments of this character are made every week from this point—the average amount being not quite so great as the shipment this week. The rates from Colorado Springs to the East are the same as from Denver.

ALMOST A FIRE.

Last Saturday night, about half past 11 o'clock, the night watchman discovered that the City Drug Store was on fire in the cellar, and gave the alarm. Immediately a large crowd assembled and the flames were soon extinguished, but not before some damage was done to the stock and building. Mr. Burnham and Mr. Reed had both left the store over two hours before the fire occurred, and were at Mr. Burnham's house, on Cascade avenue, where they had gone to post the books for the month. The cellar door was tightly closed, which alone prevented a disastrous conflagration, which must have involved the railroad offices and the offices of the Colorado Springs Company. Every appearance indicates that the fire was the result of incendiarism. The match was applied through a cellar window covered by a wooden grating, on the south side of the building. Two barrels had been filled with straw after being emptied of their contents, and were standing directly beneath this window. The fire had fallen into them, and when discovered had made such headway that all the barrels and boxes in the cellar were charred, and the two barrels under the window had the entire upper half of each burned away.

Mr. Chas. Hallowell, in whose companies the stock was insured, has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the premises.

The loss has been adjusted, and will not exceed, on stock, fixtures, and building, $125.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the City Council called by the Mayor, held April 6, 1877, at 9 o'clock a. m. His Honor took the chair and called the Council to order, and the roll was called by the clerk. Absent, Alderman Barton. His Honor then stated that the object of the present meeting was to canvass the vote cast at the late municipal election, and appointed Aldermen Rogers, Culver, and Brown a canvassing committee. Thereupon said committee reported as follows:—

Your committee, appointed to canvass the votes of the late municipal election held in the city April 2, 1877, would say they find the following officers were elected:—

Mayor, William Wagner; majority, 52.

Alderman, 1st Ward,	W. C. Bradbury,	maj.	7
" 2d "	J. D. Rogers,	"	37
" 3d "	O. T. Barker,	"	28
" 4th "	L. Morley,	"	15

City Clerk and Treasurer, F. E. Dow, majority, 86.

City Constable, F. P. Lombard, majority, 126.

Street Commissioner, J. Q. A. Lewis, majority, 34.

Signed, J. D. ROGERS, N. S. CULVER, W. D. BROWN, Committee.

On motion the report of committee was accepted and committee discharged.

On motion Council adjourned.

WM. WAGNER, Mayor.

Attest: R. C. LYON, City Clerk.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Dr. N. S. Culver, Colorado Springs, Colo.
D. K. Lee, " "
S. V. Banning, " "
M. Kennedy, " "
Dr. L. D. Coombs, " "
Thos. Pascoe & Co., " "
James E. Young, " "
J. M. Ellison, " "
J. M. Somerville, " "
H. L. Parker, " "
T. J. Wright, Lake City, Colo.
J. G. McConnell, Southwater, Colo.
Mrs. V. C. Lewis, Edgerton, "
Kerstens & Peters, Denver, "
B. K. Bliss & Sons, New York City.
L. C. Lombard, Sarrington, Ill.

CITY COUNCIL.

The old Council met in the Council Room at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the members present.

Several bills were approved by the finance committee and allowed by the Council. They were bills of Mr. McClure, special policeman for 12 days—$24; H. L. Parker, policeman, 1 month's salary—$60; Gazette Publishing Co., for election oaths—$2; W. H. Macomber, Fire Warden—$13; F. P. Lombard, commission on collections—$72.88.

Alderman Rogers moved that the following resolution, adopted June 9, 1876, be published for the information of all concerned:—

Resolved, That in all cases where application is made to construct ditches across streets to conduct water for private purposes, the parties making such application shall conduct the water through pipes made of timber not less than two inches thick or other substantial material and placed in the ditch so as to have said street level and unobstructed.

The Clerk read the proceedings of the special meeting of the Council held at 9 o'clock a. m. of yesterday. (Published elsewhere.)

Old Council adjourned *sine die*, and new Council organized.

The oath of office was administered to the Mayor-elect by A. H. Barrett, notary public.

After which the new Aldermen and other officers were called and sworn by Mr. Barrett. They were W. C. Bradbury, J. D. Rogers, O. T. Barker, L. Morley, Aldermen; F. E. Dow, City Clerk; J. Q. A. Lewis, Street Supervisor; Frank P. Lombard, Constable.

The Mayor announced that the next business before the Council was the nomination and election of City Attorney, City Assessor, City Fire Warden, Policemen, Scavenger, and City Sexton.

Alderman Rogers nominated [illegible] Eaton for Assessor. No other nominations were made, and Mr. Eaton received all the votes cast.

Mr. Helm was then placed in nomination for City Attorney by Alderman Rogers, when Alderman Bradbury moved that the office of City Attorney with salary be abolished. Alderman Morley seconded the motion, but instead of its being adopted, the election of Attorney was laid over for the present.

Nominations for the Police then being next in order, Ald. Morley presented the name of [illegible] Bissell. Ald. Rogers named [illegible] Kimball, and the Mayor nominated [illegible] Reed.

The first ballot stood [illegible] Bissell, 2; Kimball, 2; Reed, [illegible].

A second ballot resulted as follows: Bissell, 2; Kimball, 2, [illegible]. Kimball was declared elected.

Ald. Rogers nominated [illegible] Parker, and Ald. Barker nominated [illegible] McClure for policemen. No other names being presented, a ballot was taken, and both of the gentlemen received all the votes cast, and were declared elected.

Mr. [illegible] Johnson was elected City Scavenger by a [illegible] vote.

W. H. Macomber was placed in nomination for Fire Warden. Ald. Bradbury moved that election of Fire Warden lay over, seconded by Ald. Barker. Motion lost, and Mr. Macomber was elected to the office by all the votes cast—4 in number.

W. [illegible] Douglass was nominated and elected City Sexton without opposition.

The motion to abolish the office of City Attorney with salary was then voted upon and lost. Whereupon Ald. Bradbury nominated Col. [illegible] Ensign for the position. Ald. Rogers named [illegible] Helm, and the Mayor W. A. Wilkes.

On the first ballot the vote stood Ensign 2, Helm 2, Wilkes 1.

A second ballot was had with like result.

A third ballot gave Ensign 2, and Helm 3. Helm was declared elected City Attorney.

The salaries paid various officers last year were announced by the Mayor, and after some discussion participated in by all the members of the Council, Ald. Rogers offered a resolution and moved its adoption, fixing salaries for the different officers the current year at the following figures:—

City Clerk,	$500	per annum.
City Attorney,	[illegible]	"
City Assessor,	[illegible]	"
City Constable,	[illegible]	"
Policemen,	60	per month.
Fire Warden,	15	"
Street Supervisor,	3	per day.
City Scavenger,	2 50	"

Alderman Bradbury seconded the motion, and after further discussion, it was adopted.

The new Clerk presented his bond for $10,000, and the Constable his bond for $5,000. Both instruments were referred to the finance committee with instructions to report at next meeting on Friday, the 13th.

His Honor then announced the following Committees, the first named gentleman in each case being chairman:—

Finance Committee—Rogers, Bradbury, Barker.

Fire Department Committee—Bradbury, Rogers, Morley.

Committee on Streets, Alleys, and Bridges—Morley, Rogers, Barker.

Committee on Public Grounds and Cemetery—Barker, Rogers, Bradbury.

Street Supervisor Lewis was instructed to inspect and repair bridges and streets where such repairs were needed.

Council adjourned.

COUNTY LIBRARY.

The Library Association is under many obligations to Mrs. Miller for a very generous donation of books and periodicals. The list embraces, among other works, "Forrester's Life of Chas. Dickens," Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," and complete volumes of *Appletons' Journal, Scribner's Monthly, Chambers' Journal, Penn Monthly, Good Words*, etc. The best wishes of the library people accompany the donor to her new home.

Acknowledgement should also be made to Rev. Mr. Gage for the handsome volumes lately contributed by him, entitled the "North Star and Southern Cross."

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ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, for the month ending March 28, 1877.

Bennett, W. G.	Kuhn, Mrs Lizzie S
Bowan, John	McAlroy, Wm
Cook, E	Reede, J. B
Coram, W G	Steele, W H
Hart, Mrs A A	Wilson, Thos
Jones, Mattie	Williams, Geo
Foreign	Barnes, W

FOR MONTH ENDING APRIL 4, 1877.

Baker, Jon	Metcalf, O P
Grimes, Mrs H A	Moore, Mrs Louie
Love, W. A	Mrs. Belle Gage and
Maxwell, Mrs	Miss Ella Wolfe.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within 30 days, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. JOHN POTTER, P. M.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

[illegible] gentlemen have at last been found who are willing to undertake the responsible and delicate duty of adjusting the Louisiana complications. They are [illegible]

The Hon. C. B. Lawrence, of Chicago, ex-Chief Justice of the Illinois State Supreme Court, a conservative Republican, who was voted for by the Republicans [illegible] Senator [illegible] just when [illegible] lawyer by profession.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, [illegible] a son-in-law of Simon Cameron, but not in sympathy with [illegible] an active politician [illegible] has several times [illegible] Cabinet [illegible] positions of honor [illegible] owner of great wealth.

John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, [illegible] a Whig when Kentucky was a Whig State [illegible]

[illegible] Brown, of Tennessee, a [illegible] Governor of the State [illegible] Railroad Company.

Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, [illegible] Hartford Courant, former Governor and Member of Congress, [illegible] President of the Centennial [illegible]

[illegible] Democrats, [illegible]

[illegible] Senators [illegible] commission [illegible] —*Chicago Inter-Ocean, Special from Washington.*

THE BENDER FAMILY.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says the Kansas detectives passed through [illegible] South Monday, en route for [illegible] with the supposed Bender family, [illegible] in Crawford County [illegible] went under the name of [illegible] They were arrested by a Mr. [illegible] of Kansas, a private detective, on a requisition from the Governor of Kansas. [illegible] who discovered the bodies of the murdered York and others [illegible] Bender [illegible] Kansas in 1873. He followed the family down the Atlantic and Pacific Road to Pierce City, Missouri, and thence to Fayetteville, Arkansas. The family separated at [illegible] the house [illegible] on Cedar Creek, where [illegible] engaged in agriculture [illegible] as to the identity of the family, Beard proceeded to Kansas and the Governor offered a reward of $1,500 and a requisition for [illegible] Keafer alias John Bender, Lena Keafer alias Kate Bender, Mrs. Keafer alias Mrs. Bender, and Philip Keafer alias John Bender. The arrests were made quietly by the Sheriff, the only resistance being by Kate, who drew a shovel on the detective, and attempted to get a pistol, but was prevented from doing any harm. The whole party deny that they are the Benders, but all the circumstances are so strong that everyone in the locality where the arrests were made believe they are the real Bender family. Keafer bore a good citizen, but rested under suspicion ever since his residence in the county. He came into the county on foot like all the family, one at a time, but the old man soon commenced buying farms and agricultural implements, always having plenty of money to pay his way.

SOUND TALK.

The New England conference of the Methodist Church opened Thursday, in Boston, and 111 of the 245 members were present. Resolutions on the Southern question were presented by Rev. W. F. Mallen, D. D., of Boston, and upon being read they were received with great applause, and by a vote of the conference they were referred to a special committee of five to be appointed by the chairman. The preamble to the resolutions reviewed the mitigating effects of slavery, and the two first resolutions are in substance as follows:

Resolved, That we are alarmed and filled with apprehensions for the future when we contemplate the practical sale of one of the great political parties of the Republic by two politicians of that party who have held and now hold very intimate relations to the President, thus sacrificing principle and party and righteousness for the sake of temporary success.

Resolved, That we protest most earnestly against the action of the new administration in making terms with the chief Ku-Klux and instigator of the Hamburg massacre, M. C. Butler, and still more earnestly do we protest against the official recognition by the administration of that arch enemy of the Republic, who long since ought to have been hung for treason, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and who by threats and intimidation under the very roof of the White House, as well as on partisan platforms and in other public places, defies the power of the Government and bullies the President into compliance with his traitorous and wicked usurpation.

ANCIENT RUINS ON THE ANIMAS.

Professor Hayden has given Southwestern Colorado a new claim to advertisement in discovering to a great degree and giving exact information in regard to the ancient ruins in that section and in Southeastern Utah. The stories told about them are very interesting, and the *Scientific Press*, of San Francisco, has taken upon itself the task of furnishing a full description, which is illustrated. A correspondent of the Pueblo *Chieftain* sends a brief account to that paper which we reproduce. His article is as follows:

The ancient ruins which are scattered all over this country are some of the greatest unwritten pages of the world's history. This fertile valley has been densely inhabited and highly cultivated by an enlightened race of people centuries ago, and the ruins of the houses, corrals, towns, fortifications, circles, pottery ware, drawings, hieroglyphics, writings, etc., go to show there have been many arts cultivated in those days, which are now entirely lost to the human race. Their houses have been built of most every kind of rocks, from small boulders to the finest sandstone.

The finest of these ruins, and the most perfect, are located fifteen miles up the Animas River, or about thirty five miles below Animas City, in a large valley fifteen miles long by seven miles wide, on the west side of the river. This valley has been covered with buildings of every size, the two largest ones being 3x160 feet, and are about 3½ feet apart. They are built of small sandstones laid in adobe mud, the outside walls being four feet, and the inside walls from one and a half to three feet. In the lower story port holes a foot square have been built for defense. There are rooms now left and walls for about four stories high still standing. About the second story, on the west side, there has been a balcony along the entire length of the building. No signs of a door are visible in the outer walls and the ingress must have been from the top, in the inside there being passages from room to room. Most of them are small, from 8x10 to 12x14 feet, the doors being 2x4 feet. The arches over the doors and port holes are made of small cedar poles two inches wide, placed across, on which the masonry is placed. The sleepers supporting the floors are of cedar, about eight inches through and from twenty to fifty feet long and about three feet apart. A layer of small round poles is then placed across the sleepers, then a layer of thinly split cedar sticks, then about three inches of dirt, then a layer of cedar bark, then another layer of dirt, then a carpet of some kind of coarse grass, which forms the floors. The rooms that have been protected from exposure are whitewashed, and are ornamented by drawings and writings. In one of these rooms the impression of a hand dipped in whitewash, on a joist, is as plain as if it had been done only a few days ago. In another room there are drawings of tarantulas, centipedes, horses and men. One room in the eastern portion is quite a curiosity, it being perfectly round, and must have been used for a [illegible]. It is about twenty feet across. In some of these rooms have been found human bones, bones of sheep, corn cobs, goods, rawhides, and all colors and varieties of pottery ware. These two large buildings are exactly the same in every respects. Portions of the building plainly show that it has been destroyed by fire, the timbers being burned off and the roofs caving in, leaving the lower rooms entirely protected. The rock these buildings have been built of must have been brought a long way, as nothing to compare with it can be found within twenty miles. All the timber used is cedar, and has at least been brought twenty-five miles. Old ditches and roads are to be seen in every direction.

In conversation with the Navajos in regard to these ruins, they say their forefathers came there five old men's ages ago (500 years) and these ruins were here, and the same then as now, and that they have no record of it whatever.

The only thing to show its age is a date in one of the rooms just opened, which took two men one day to get into, and found on the wall the date 1225.

A furnished house is offered for rent, two and a half miles from the city. The use of a light spring wagon goes with the rent of the premises. There is good water, arable pasture, and abundance of land for cultivation.

HOW THE HOUSE HAS ORGANIZED, AND MAY AGAIN

It is reported that Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, has placed the name of Thos. M. Patterson on the roll of the House for the 45th Congress, instead of Judge Belford, as representative from Colorado. The following from the New York *Tribune* is pertinent:—

The possibility that Clerk Adams may assume extraordinary powers in making up the roll of the next House brings the following interesting bit of history to the recollection of the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*: "In 1839 Hugh A. Garland, the clerk of the former House, undertook to set himself up as one having authority and to decide that in a contested case he would not call the names of either party. An angry and disorderly debate ensued and was continued several days, when Representative John Quincy Adams insisted on being heard. 'It was not my intention,' said Mr. Adams, 'to take any part in these extraordinary proceedings. I had hoped that this House would succeed in organizing itself, that a Speaker and Clerk would be elected, and that the ordinary business of legislation would be allowed to commence. This is not the time nor the place to discuss the conflicting claims of the contesting claimants for seats; but why do we thus degrade ourselves, our constituents and the country? We do not, cannot organize; and why? Because the Clerk of this House, the mere Clerk, whom we create, whom we employ, and whose existence depends on our will, usurps the throne and sets us, the vicegerents of the whole American people, at defiance and holds us in contempt. And what is this Clerk? Is he to control the destinies of sixteen millions of freemen? Is he to suspend by his mere negative the functions of government, and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the names which should be on the roll. It is in your power to compel him to call it if he will not do it voluntarily.' Here Mr. Adams was interrupted by a statement from a Democratic representative that Mr. Garland would resign rather than call the vote of New Jersey. This roused 'the old man eloquent,' whose pale cheek became scarlet as he said: 'We let him resign, and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his powerful talent, learning and genius. If we cannot organize in any other way—if this Clerk will not consent to our discharging the trusts confided to us by our constituents—then let us imitate the example of Virginia in the house of Burgesses, which, when Dinwiddie ordered it to disperse, refused to obey the insulting mandate.' Mr. Adams then submitted a motion requiring the acting Clerk to call the roll of all having certificates. Mr. Clerk Garland refused to entertain the motion. 'Then,' exclaimed Mr. Adams, 'I will put the motion myself.' Representative Barnwell Rhett here sprang to the floor and moved that Mr. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, should take the Speaker's chair and preside until the House should be constitutionally organized, put the question and declared it carried. Mr. Adams took the chair and Mr. Clerk Garland had to stand one side." Should Clerk Adams endeavor to make a "bigger man" of himself, he may find his game blocked by a second John Quincy Adams.

STATE FINANCES.

By the quarterly report of our State Treasurer, which was published in yesterday's issue of the *News*, it will be seen that the collections of taxes for the year 1876, have been very small up to the first of January. This, however, is easily accounted for by the hard times we have been experiencing, and which have caused a large majority of taxpayers to delay the payment of taxes until forced to do so to avoid penalty and interest for delinquency. Comparatively few taxes are paid prior to January, but after that time they begin to flow in freely, and during the next few months collections will doubtless improve materially. The last General Assembly enacted a law requiring county treasurers to pay over for the State purposes, on or before the tenth of each month, and not as heretofore *semi annually*. This law takes effect the present month, and in all probability the next report of the State Treasurer will show that a very large portion of the levy of 1876, will have been collected and a corresponding amount of the indebtedness of the State for that year liquidated. The same provision will enable rapid liquidation of the debt incurred for each succeeding year, as soon as the time for collecting commences, and it is safe to predict that the entire indebtedness of the State, including that of the current year, will be paid by the first of June or July, 1878. The present report shows the payment of $12,271.63 of State warrants, of which $7,945 07 were received on account of taxes and $6,326.56 paid in cash. There is still some $50,000 due on the levy of 1876, a considerable part of which will find its way into the treasury, under the operation of the new law, between the tenth and twentieth of this month, the rest following in succeeding months until all is paid that can be collected. This will cancel the outstanding warrants of last year and probably some few of later date, the warrants being paid in the order of their registry. This system of monthly collections from county treasurers will save the State a good deal of interest, as it will enable the State Treasurer to take up his warrants much sooner than if he were compelled to wait for the July and January settlements. Another good feature of the new law is that it requires the State levy to be paid in cash exclusively, and county treasurers can have no excuse for failure to remit promptly.—*Denver News.*

The *Golden Coast Young Folks*, published in San Francisco, by the Cameron Publishing Company, is a neat little illustrated semi-monthly magazine, devoted to the interests of the young people of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast. Mr. W. B. Pabor and Mrs. R. A. Cameron have control of the magazine.

GOOD WORDS.

The *Colorado Farmer* contemplates the gamblers, and speaks as follows in regard to the hells in Denver: "Now we have a new council, and we ask them to take effective steps to suppress this open, public, licensed shame. In the name of the youth of our city we ask it; in the name of scores of helpless families whose bread is wasted in these hell holes, we ask our council to pass laws which, if they do not do away with the evil, will at least drive it to more secluded haunts, compel the proprietors of these glittering hells to exclude boys and striplings that now can be seen any day in these dens.

SUMMER TRAVEL TO COLORADO.

A Topeka dispatch gives the following concerning the new time card on the Banana Line: The long and animated contest on the part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to secure direct connection at Pueblo for Denver, has culminated in a fast express over that road, the new time table calling for the fastest time ever made west of Kansas City. The new order of things goes into effect on Sunday next, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe train leaving Kansas City at 11:30 a. m., arriving at Pueblo at 3 p. m. the next day, making direct connection, Denver is reached at 8 p. m. Returning the same direct connection is made. An additional train will be put on for the accommodation of the immense tide of immigration pouring into the southwest, this train leaving Kansas City at night and making the run through the Arkansas valley by day ght.—*Denver News.*

BORN.

In Colorado Springs, April 5, 1877, to the wife of Col. Fred. Schuyler, a son.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Choice Seed Wheat at G. H. Sweet's.

Dress goods, fancy goods, notions and cloth ing at bed rock prices at O. T. BARKER'S.

Mr. Stuart Rogers will appear at City Hall Monday and Tuesday evenings. The entertainment will be first-class.

Call at Chas. Stearns', on Huerfano Street, and see the fine line of suitings he has in stock for spring and summer wear. Prices lower than Denver, and assortment as full and varied as anywhere.

Seed Barley at G. H. Sweet's.

STUART ROGERS.

The Denver *News* says of Mr. Stuart Rogers' appearance in that city: Mr. Stuart Rogers has deserved success in Denver. His entertainment was one of the very best of its kind, and was thoroughly appreciated by a present.

Dr. L. D. Coombs, Homeopathic Physician, has furnished the old colony building, on north Tejon Street, as an office in very attractive style, and unless attending patients, may at all times be found at his office.

Millet Seed at G. H. Sweet's.

Mr. Stuart Rogers, the talented young artist, announces two entertainments in this city next week Monday and Tuesday evenings. People who read the papers cannot fail to have noticed the tributes paid to him by an admiring public in almost every place where he has appeared. Tickets to City Hall on the two evenings mentioned may be had at Tribe & Jefferay's, for 50 cents.

Seed Wheat at G. H. Sweet's.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

Good, pure, fresh Milk delivered to all parts of the city at very low rates. Buy of the old reliable dairy man, T. E. JOHNSON, box 21a, Colorado Springs.

T. A. Fay makes a specialty of shoeing horses troubled with corns and other diseases of the feet. Huerfano Street, sign of the big horseshoe.

Admission to the Stuart Rogers entertainments at City Hall, Monday and Tuesday evenings, 50 cents each time. Tickets obtainable at Tribe & Jefferay's.

Seed Field Peas at G. H. Sweet's.

Go to Mrs. Kimball's for birds. She has over forty Canaries, Ring-Doves, and Virginia Cardinals.

Seed Field Peas at G. H. Sweet's.

Dr. E. K. Palmer has his office over E. Leonard & Co.'s clothing store. This notice is for the benefit of the inquisitive.

FREIGHTERS.

Remember that T. A. Fay will always give you a good job in Blacksmithing or Horse-shoeing. Huerfano Street, sign of the big horseshoe.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. W. M. Thornburgh is the agent in this city for the favorite Domestic Sewing Machine. Office in Union Block.

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

After the 1st of next May it will be necessary for me to devote my whole time to my sheep interests, and in consequence I have decided to close my Crockery and Glass Ware business in Colorado Springs. Therefore, on the 16th of April I will commence to sell at auction, without reserve, whatever goods may be in stock at that time. Previous to April 16 goods may be purchased at private sale at auction prices. The stock is complete in every respect.

F. L. MARTIN.

Colorado Springs, March 29, 1877.

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

The new spring time table over this popular road will go into effect on and after April 8th. By this arrangement passengers by the "Banana" line leave this station at 10:55 a. m. and arrive at 4:40 p. m., making close connections at Pueblo both ways, thus avoiding the tedious and expensive lay-over in that city.

Iron is the cheapest and most plenty of all metals; its use enters into all the luxuries and necessities of mankind, and like Renne's Pain Killing Nervine, is a real family necessity. None of us could whittle as well without the first, and without the second we certainly cannot feel so much like whittling. The Nervine will cure you of Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Sprains and Dyspepsia.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

Having put up a large quantity of very pure ice, I offer it at extremely low rates. Will deliver daily to citizens of Colorado Springs, Colorado City, and Manitou. You will save money by seeing me before making other arrangements. T. E. JOHNSON, box 21a, Colorado Springs.

TWO DOLLARS

A year, or not quite a cent a week, will pay for the GAZETTE.

CITY ORDINANCES.

A few copies of the City Ordinances, bound, for sale at the Gazette office at 25 cents each.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings will be classified as below, and published at 10 cents per line for each insertion.

FOR SALE.—A Steinway piano—7¼ octaves—in good order. Enquire of THOS. C. PARRISH, North Weber Street.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—Possession given the first of May. Situated on Weber Street. Address S., box 68.

FOR SALE.—Good saddle or work horse for lady or gentleman. Thos. Hughes, at Foss & Co.'s.

FURNISHED HOUSE for rent, cheap. Apply at this office.

FURNISHED rooms for rent at Miss Grimes', corner Pike's Peak and Cascade Avenues, Colorado Springs. tf

FOR RENT.—A 6 roomed cottage, furnished, with good water. N. E. corner of Weber Street and Vermejo Avenue.

WANTED.—Party to care for 50 Merino Rams until December 1. Feed paid for by owner. Enquire at this office, or at the drug store of F. E. Robinson.

FOR SALE.—A small band of Horses adapted for carriage, saddle, and breeding purposes. Also, one pair of mules and a few choice dairy cows. F. H. AUSTIN.

FOR RENT.—A ranch of eighty acres, three miles from town. Good house, good well, and plenty of water. Apply to this office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Buck-Eye grain drill as good as new—only used last season to sow 70 acres, also one milch cow, one of the best in this neighborhood. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.—Two houses. Enquire at lumber office of J. A. Weir.

FOR SALE—SHEEP—in quantities to suit. F. L. MARTIN, at Crockery Store.

RAM HERD.—For terms, apply to P. K. JACKSON, Easton P. O., El Paso County, Colorado.

FOR SALE.—The Bear Creek and Pikes Peak Trail, land claim of 160 acres, Lake House with furniture, bedding, etc. For terms, see or address, E. COPLEY, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE.—One half interest in the Stereoscopic View business. B. H. GURNSEY, Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR RENT.—A five-roomed house, good water supply, and seven acres of land, fenced. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, Real Estate Agent, Colorado Springs.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE.—I offer for sale the sheep ranch of about 2,500 acres, situated five or six miles northeast of Colorado Springs, at Templeton's Gap, known as "Merriam's ranch." The ranch has an excellent water supply, good corrals, buildings, etc. The land will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts to suit. For further information, address or call upon CHAS. HALLOWELL, Real Estate Agent, Colorado Springs, Colo. tf.

WANTED—SHEEP.—Enquire of F. L. MARTIN. Will trade ewes for wether lambs or wethers of any age.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the City Ordinances, bound, for sale at the GAZETTE office, at 25 cents each.

WANTED.—Every minister in El Paso County to send his postoffice address to the GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE.—Deeds of Trust, printed on Bond Paper, for sale at this office at 5 cents each; 50 cents a dozen.

OLD NEWSPAPERS—suitable for wrapping purposes—for sale at this office.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Aaron Capehart, of El Paso County and Territory (now State) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust, dated September 10th, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, on the 11th day of September, 1875, in book P, page 464, did convey to the undersigned, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the town (now city) of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Territory (now State) of Colorado, to-wit:—

All that portion of lots numbered fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), in block number seventy-four (74), in the town or city, county and State as aforesaid, described as follows, to-wit:—commencing on the north side of lot number sixteen (16), in block number seventy-four (74), fifty (50) feet from the northwest corner of said lot; thence south across lots sixteen (16) and fifteen (15) one hundred (100) feet; thence east fifty (50) feet; thence north across lots fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) one hundred (100) feet; thence west along the north side of lot sixteen (16) fifty (50) feet, to the place of beginning, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, to secure the payment of his promissory note, of even date of said trust deed, therein described, for the principal sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, payable six (6) months after the date thereof, with interest at one and one-half (1½) per cent. per month, until paid; interest payable monthly. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest due thereon.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest, with costs of sale, the undersigned, under and by virtue of authority in him vested by the said deed of trust, will sell at public auction, on

Tuesday, May 1st, 1877,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office of El Paso County, State of Colorado, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described premises, and all the right, title, benefit, and equity of redemption of the said Aaron Capehart, his heirs and assigns therein, and will apply the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as in said deed of trust provided.

CHAS. HALLOWELL, Trustee.

Dated, Colorado Springs, March 31st, 1877.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, S. C. Foote, of the County of El Paso, and Territory (now State) of Colorado, by his deed of trust dated the tenth day of November, 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of said county, in book K, page No. 246, did grant, bargain, and sell and convey to me, the undersigned, as trustee, the land and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note for the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), payable eighteen months after date to the order of G. H. Stewart, with interest at twenty per cent. per annum, interest payable quarterly, of even date with said deed of trust therein described;

Now, therefore, default having been made in payment of said note and interest, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions contained in said deed of trust, and the powers therein granted to me, I shall, on

Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1877,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house (to-wit: the County Clerk's office), in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso County aforesaid, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the premises in said deed of trust described, viz: Lot No. one (1) in G. H. Stewart's sub-division of block No. two hundred and twenty-seven (227), addition No. one (1), to the town of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, State of Colorado, being 100x190 feet, more or less, together with all appurtenances thereto belonging, and all right, title, and interest and equity of redemption of the said S. C. Foote, his heirs and assigns, therein.

IRVING HOWBERT, Trustee.

ENTERPRISE.

On Monday the municipal election occurred, and within thirty minutes after the votes were counted the GAZETTE had the following extra on the streets. It shows the votes given for each candidate on the two different tickets in each ward, the majority for the successful candidate in each ward, the total vote cast for officers—other than Aldermen—in all the wards, and the total majority of such officers. It only remains to explain that the first name given for each office in every case was the candidate on the prohibition ticket, and the second name the candidate on the license ticket. The extras were snapped up as fast as a press running at the rate of 1,200 impressions per hour could turn them out:—

GAZETTE EXTRA.

AHEAD OF ALL CONTEMPORARIES, AS USUAL.

THE GAZETTE IS ONLY $2 A YEAR: 5 CTS. A COPY.

WE MET THE ENEMY,

AND THEY ARE OURS!!

THE PHILISTINES

CAME DOWN

LIKE A WOLF ON THE FOLD

BUT THEY WENT UP AGAIN

AS THESE FIGURES HAVE TOLD!

READ THE RETURNS

IF THEY DON'T SUIT YOU!

THE ELECTION.

The Election held Monday was quiet and orderly, nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the proceedings. Voting began early, and there was earnest work on the part of candidates on both tickets, though good humor prevailed in all the bantering that was indulged in on each side. This is as it should be, for candidates and voters are friends and neighbors, with a community of interests, but with a difference of opinions regarding questions of political economy and public morals. Good men were nominated on both tickets for the various offices, and the defeated candidates owe their defeat to the principles they represented, and not to the fact that they are unpopular with their fellow-citizens.

The polls were closed at 6 o'clock and the count was completed in all the wards by 7:30.

THE WAY IT STANDS.

First Ward.

Mayor—	Wagner, 63	—Majority, 07
	McMorris 56	
City Clerk—	Dow, 70	—Majority, 22
	Lawton, 48	
City Constable—	Lombard, 96	—Majority, 75
	Beal, 21	
Street Supervisor—	Lewis, 68	—Majority, 19
	Brown, 49	
Aldermen—	Culver, [illegible]	
	Bradbury, [illegible]	—Majority, 07

Second Ward.

Mayor—	Wagner, 70	—Majority, 42
	McMorris, 28	
City Clerk—	Dow, [illegible]	—Majority, 20
	Lawton, [illegible]	
City Constable—	Lombard, [illegible]	—Majority, 17
	Beal, [illegible]	
Street Supervisor—	Lewis, [illegible]	—Majority, 31
	Brown, [illegible]	
Aldermen—	Rogers, [illegible]	—Majority, 37
	Leonard, [illegible]	

Third Ward.

Mayor—	Wagner, 57	—Majority, 25
	McMorris, 32	
City Clerk—	Dow, 68	—Majority, 46
	Lawton, 22	
City Constable—	Lombard, 63	—Majority, 36
	Beal, 27	
Street Supervisor—	Lewis, [illegible]	—Majority, 22
	Brown, 32	
Aldermen—	Rogers, [illegible]	—Majority, 28
	Bass, [illegible]	

Fourth Ward.

Mayor—	Wagner, 55	
	McMorris, 77	—Majority, 22
City Clerk—	Dow, [illegible]	
	Lawton, [illegible]	—Majority, 02
City Constable—	Lombard, [illegible]	
	Beal, [illegible]	—Majority, 02
Street Supervisor—	Lewis, 47	
	Brown, [illegible]	—Majority, 38
Aldermen—	W[illegible]	
	Morley, 73	—Majority, 15

RECAPITULATION.

MAYOR.	
Wagner's total vote	245
McMorris' total vote	193
Wagner's total majority	52
CITY CLERK.	
Dow's total vote	262
Lawton's total vote	176
Dow's total majority	86
CITY CONSTABLE.	
Lombard's total vote	280
Beal's total vote	154
Lombard's total majority	126
STREET SUPERVISOR.	
Lewis' total vote	235
Brown's total vote	201
Lewis' total majority	34

YEARLY STATEMENT OF THE Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Colorado Springs

For the year ending March 31, 1877.

Statement of Financial Condition, March 31, 1877.

To Town and City Warrants returned	$6,657 56	By Outstanding Warrants March 20, '76	$1,964 01
To Town & City Warrants outstanding	4,443 49	By Outstanding Warrants [illegible] for in above [illegible]	398 47
To Town and City Warrants (Evergreen Cemetery)	700 00	By Warrants issued to March 31, '77, [illegible] April, 1876	2,568 94
		Police Department	1,626 74
		Fire Department	287 99
		Salary of Mayor and Aldermen	570 00
		Clerk's Salary	500 00
		City Attorney's Salary	400 00
		Street Commissioner's Salary	298 40
		Fire Warden's Salary	125 00
		Cleaning Streets [illegible]	144 50
		Rent of Council Room	75 00
		Rent of Building [illegible]	246 67
		Assessing Taxes	225 00
		Collecting Taxes	316 94
		Rebatement of Taxes	12 00
		Court expenses	41 25
		Streets and Bridges	696 44
		Office Furniture and Supplies	47 20
		Revising City Ordinances	150 00
		Election expenses	89 85
		Printing	282 20
		Killing Dogs	5 00
		Miscellaneous expenses	29 55
		Evergreen Cemetery	700 00
	$11,801 15		$11,801 15

R. C. LYON, *City Treasurer, in account with City of Colorado Springs.*

To Balance in Treasury, M'ch 20, '77, B	179 30	By Town and City Warrants paid	$6,657 66
To Taxes Collected	6,190 01	By Interest paid on Town and City Warrants	254 26
To City Business Licenses Collected,	501 00	By Cash on hand	70 99
To City Dog Licenses Collected	36 00		
City Fines and Penalties	76 00		
	$6,982 91		$6,982 91

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS. }

I, R. C. Lyon, City Clerk and Treasurer in and for said City, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, from the 20th day of March, A. D. 1876, to the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877, together with the Financial Condition of said City as appears by record in my office.

Given under my hand and official seal this thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1877.

[SEAL.] R. C. LYON, City Clerk and Treasurer.

We, the Finance Committee of said City, have carefully examined and compared the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures with the books of said office, and find the same true and correct in every particular.

NATHAN S. CULVER, }
J. D. ROGERS, } Finance Committee.
C. T. BARTON. }

The undersigned, Trustees of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, hereby publish notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said railway will be held at the office of the Company, on Tejon street, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of May, 1877, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to eight millions five hundred thousand dollars, pursuant to the laws authorizing such increase, and to attend to such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 29, 1877.

A. C. HUNT,
HANSON A. RISLEY, } Trustees.
WM. WAGNER,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Colorado Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, at Colorado Springs, on Tuesday, the first day of May, 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

S. F. PARRISH, Secretary pro tem.

Invest Two Dollars in a year's subscription to the GAZETTE, and get $50 worth of good reading.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Colorado Coal & Town Company will be held at the offices of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, at Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

ERNEST P. STEPHENSON, Sec'y.

DEEDS OF TRUST,

Printed on Bond Paper, for sale at this office at 5 cents each; 50 cents a dozen.

A NICKEL

Will buy a copy of the GAZETTE, and no one need be without the news.

FOR SALE.—Ten good, [illegible] for halls, churches or schools, [illegible] sold at a very reasonable figure. [illegible] E. P. STEPHENSON, GAZETTE [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

Mr. Mathias Custer has taken charge of the Rosita *Index*.

Denver elected six aldermen. Four are Republicans but loss part man from the first ward.

The *Enterprise* says that Trinidad is growing faster than any other town in the State, east of the mountains.

The grand jury failed to find a bill against R. C. Allison, for killing Chas. ... at West Las Animas, Bent County.

The *Chieftain* is informed that the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company has purchased the iron for the extension to Fort Garland.

The Greeley *Tribune* reports that the ... for ten miles down the Platte are ... large ... crops of wheat, ...

[illegible]

At the plaza of Conejo, just above El Moro, a novel and barbarous sight was witnessed on the 29th ult., where about twenty poor penitentes had collected to suffer the self-inflicted punishment. They stripped to the waist, and each armed with a sort of cat-o-nine-tails, made apparently from the roots of the cactus, commenced a sort of funeral march between two huge wooden crosses, set a short distance apart, smiting their bare backs and shoulders with their many thonged whips, that brought streams of blood at every blow. This torture is kept up sometimes for many hours, and frequently as long as the strength and endurance of the sufferer will permit. ... little shanty ... noticed a half dozen ... of ... who ... backs ... one great mass of lacerated ... and clotted blood.

FARMING IN COLORADO.

The locust plague can no longer be considered a scourge in Colorado. Last year large crops of small grain were raised generally, though it was a locust year. The farmers do not doubt but the same may be done this year, and every year, and are proving their faith by their works. In locust seasons, the living swarms drop down on the fields from the sky late in summer or early in autumn, damaging only corn and late crops. But corn and late crops are not what the country is adapted to, but there never was a region better adapted to early sown wheat, oats, and barley. The insects lay their eggs most in the sandy, waste places, and the following spring these hatch in myriads, but can be kept from the gardens and grain fields by the ditches, into which coal oil is sometimes dropped, forming a scum on the water that kills all that attempt to cross. They soon get wings and fly away, leaving scarce a trace of ravage behind. It should be observed that the locust is not a permanent plague in this country, more than in Egypt or the wheat regions of Russia. The hoppers came in 1864 or 1865, then for a few years, and disappeared, appearing again in 1874, and have remained since, long enough for the farmers to gain the experience which enables them to guard against their visitations by the use of irrigating ditches, in which respect this State has an advantage over the other Northwest ern States and territories.

The compensations of the system of irrigation offset its disadvantages, and more than offset them. During winter, great coats of snow fall on the higher mountains. These dissolve most in ... and ... the freshet bringing down a wash from the hills as rich as the deposit from the waters of the Nile at the time of its annual overflow, and of precisely the same character ... relation to the soil ... not ... Nor is ... of irrigation so great as is generally ... It is easier to ... a ... river to intersect ... ground ... So it is ... to raise a ... vegetables, ... carts ... snow and rains are ... some years the crops ... rains, but farmers have come to ... irrigation after the grain is well ... irrigation is especially advan tageous in gardening ... strawberry ... for a long time ... over gar dens and fields destroying ... insects.

A ... to which grain crops are subject, ... tornadoes, the ... army worm, the rust this country ... to none of these ... New York or other states ... bright straw, and ... in no country can ... grower ... of an annual ... in some other state, but not ... in ... grain ... The soil is wonderfully fertile and well ... to wheat ... that make wheat. Where ... has been sown successively to wheat since the first settlement of the country it shows no sign of declining fertility ... irrigation ... the ... of the ... crops of wheat. Sixty bushels of wheat per acre have been raised ... many ... exceeded forty bushels to the acre ... twenty bushels to the acre ... mining ... from ... in Kansas.

It is a mistake that the Colorado colonies are not thriving and "making the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose." It is true that the loss of ... crops by the locust before it was known how to ... and the disadvantages incident to beginnings in a new country worse ... but ... time the settlers have been taking root, not by experience only. But in ... houses, fences, irrigating ditches and have now begun to realize on their investments and labor, and have become so attached to the country that if they could they would not exchange it for any other under the sun. And there is room for more colonies, nor a better chance in the world for making new, happy and prosperous homes. Hundreds of homesteads may yet be taken on the ... lines between the Little and Big Thompson creeks, where a colony could unite to construct ... canal from the Big Thompson that, with laterals, would water a scope of land capable of producing a million bushels of wheat year after year. There never was land whose ... better for irrigation or whose fertility was more inviting to improvement. It has an advantage over prairie soil in that it is easily plowed for the first time, and will raise as good a crop as ever the first year of its cultivation. This is important to settlers in immediate need of returns for the labor of their hands. In the settled parts of the state lands improved and unimproved, but provided with ditches and water, can be bought at reasonable rates, considering the income that can be realized from the same. ... lands yield twenty bushels of wheat per acre, that is $20, at the present price. Deduct the cost of raising crop, and it leaves a net profit equal to the price per acre of land that can now be bought of those who have got behind-hand, or of those who are ever restless to move on.—*Boulder News.*

The buildings of the Pennsylvania smelter are approaching completion. Perhaps five or six feet of the smoke-stack remains to be added. The engine and boilers are in place. The pans, settlers, and a portion of one cylinder are on the ground. The two assay furnaces are set up and in working order, ready to make ten assays at a time. One battery of five stamps is nearly finished. The building has room for ten stamps. The machinery is very substantial and first-class in every respect.—*Rosita Index.*

RESTAURANT.

U. S. RESTAURANT.

THOS. PASCOE & CO., PROPRIETORS

Meals, - - - - - 25 cents.
Board, per week, - - - $5.00

This Restaurant is first-class in all respects, and as most people know is in WANLESS BLOCK,
Second door above post office.

NOVEL ING WORTH KNOWING.

Colorado has a new line of railroad extending from Pueblo down the Arkansas valley through Southern Kansas to Kansas City and Atchison on the Missouri river, where connection is made with all the great trunk lines for all points in the United States and Canada, avoiding tedious delays and vexatious transfers.

This is the best built and the best equipped road in the west. Our new line of Pullman Sleepers are the most luxurious in the country. The only line equipped with air brakes and safety platforms. Try it. When you go East call on our Eastern Agent, ... Nutting, 239 Broadway, New York. For detailed information, maps, time tables, ... ton ... rail ... and San ... Guide, address

... ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.

... BRADLEY, Gen'l Agt.,
Pueblo, Col.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

EL PASO COUNTY

Building and Loan Association.

Meet on the first Monday evening of each month at Weed's Hall, Pike's Peak avenue, between Tejon ... from October to April and at ... p. m. from May to September. A new series of stock opened quarterly, beginning March, June, September and December respectively.

J. HARVEY, Sec'y. ... S. WOLFE, Treas. ... F. WEITBREC, Pres't.

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Advertising will gain new customers,
Advertising will keep old customers,
Advertising liberally always pays,
Advertising begets confidence,
Advertising shows energy,
Advertising shows pluck,
Advertise and succeed,
Advertise or bust.
Advertise ... often,
Advertise well,
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HERE
IF YOU
Want a cook,
Want a clerk,
Want a partner,
Want a situation,
Want a servant girl,
Want to buy a ranch,
Want to get a place to serve,
Want to sell or buy any property,
Want to sell groceries or dry goods,
Want to sell rugs, carpets, or furniture,
Want to find customers for anything at all,
ADVERTISE IN THE GAZETTE.

August Flower

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than 75 per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to our druggists, Sagendorf & Palmer, and get a 75 cent bottle of August Flower or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

COLORADO SPRINGS MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 7, 1877

Groceries

Corrected Weekly by A. D. CRAIG

Apples, dried ℔	11@	12
Blackberries, dried ℔ New	13½@	15
Beans ℔	5½@	6¼
Coffee Rio ℔	24@	27
Coffee Java ℔	35@	45
Cherries, dried ℔	27½@	30
Currants, dried ℔	10@	12½
Coal Oil ℔ gallon	45@	50
Lard ℔	14@	16½
Prunes ℔	8½@	11
Raspberries, dried ℔	35@	40
Raisins ℔	@	25
Sugar brown ℔	10@	12½
Sugar extra C ℔	@	13
Sugar A coffee ℔	13½@	14
Sugar cut loaf ℔	@	16½
Sugar powdered ℔	@	16½
Tea green ℔	60@	1 00
Tea black ℔	75@	1 40

Butter and Eggs.

Butter state ℔	25@	35
Butter ranche ℔	30@	35
Eggs state ℔ dozen	@	[illegible]
Egg ranche ℔ dozen	@	[illegible]

Vegetables.

Beets new ℔	3@	5
Cabbage ℔	@	7
Onions ℔	5@	6¼
Potatoes ℔	1¼@	1½

Fruits.

Apples ℔	@	6¼
Cranberries ℔ quart	@	15

Meats and Game.

Corrected Weekly by ARTHUR PECK

Beef ℔	5@	15
Dried Tongues ℔ doz	@	[illegible]
Dried Beef ℔	@	18
Corned Beef ℔	@	10
Chickens ℔ doz	2 50@	4 00
Mutton ℔	@	15
Pork ℔	@	15
Sausage Bologna ℔	@	15
Sausage Pork ℔	@	15
Veal ℔	8@	15
Bacon ℔	@	13
Hams ℔	@	16½
Antelope ℔	10@	15
Deer ℔	10@	15
Elk ℔	10@	15
Buffalo ℔	10@	15

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Corrected Weekly by G. H. SWEET

Bran ℔ 100 ℔	1 35@	1 50
Corn ℔ 100 ℔	1 30@	1 35
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 ℔	1 70@	1 80
Corn Chop ℔ 100 ℔	1 40@	1 45
Mix Feed ℔ 100 ℔	1 45@	1 50
XXXX Flour ℔ 100 ℔	4 00@	4 45
XXX	3 40@	3 50
XX	2 50@	2 75
Hay ℔ ton	20 00@	24 00
Hay loose, ℔ ton	@	10 00
Graham Flour, ℔ 100 ℔	3 50@	3 75
Oats,—Colorado ℔ 100 ℔	1 80@	2 00
Canada Peas, ℔ 100 lbs		4 00

Lumber.

Corrected Weekly by J. D. ROGERS, Agent for J. A. WEIR

Common, ℔ thousand		18 00
Surfaced one side, ℔ thousand	@	22 00
Flooring, No. 1 ℔ thousand	@	30 00
Flooring, No. 2 ℔ thousand	@	25 00
Clear, 1 inch, surfaced one side, ℔ thousand	25 00@	30 00
" 1¼ 1½ and 2in. surfaced one side ℔	@	35 00
Select Boards, rough, ℔ thousand	@	20 00
" " surfaced one side, ℔ thousand	@	24 00
Lath, Colorado, ℔ thousand	@	6 00
Shingles, No. 1, Colorado, ℔ thousand	@	4 50

Cut This Out—It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wondrous cures astonish every one that tries it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your druggists, Sagendorf & Culver, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

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NEW SPRING MILLINERY

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AT LADIES' BAZAR,

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MRS. WM. M. ...

Also, latest kinds Ladies' Neck wear, Trimming Silks, Ribbons, and latest styles in Laces.

Agent for Domestic Sewing Machines, and the Domestic Paper Patterns, which are considered by modistes most reliable. Chicago prices duplicated.

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TAILORING.

... MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a large stock of Goods, and is now able to exhibit the finest assortment of ...

That has ever been brought into this market, which he proposes to make up in first-class style at Prices as Low as can be procured from any first-class Eastern House.

FINE BUSINESS SUITS FROM $35.00.

Good Cassimere Pants from $10.00.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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HARDWARE,

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Agricultural Implements,

Miners' and Blacksmiths' Goods,

Wagon Makers' Materials, Rope, and Fence Wire, Ammunition.

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The Oldest Boot and Shoe Store IN THE CITY.

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Make you an Elegant

BOOT.

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Wood and Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets,

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IN TOWN,

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REFERENCE: Liverymen at Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Orders for Graining promptly attended to.

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AUG. R. MEYER & CO.,

febro-3m *Box 19, Alma, Colorado.*

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FREEMAN & DOWNING,

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FRESH MEATS,

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IN TOWN.

And can always furnish the public with a Tender Steak and a good Roast.

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Chickens, and Game in Season

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Opposite the Post Office. COLORADO SPRINGS

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ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath. Rough Lumber Furnished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.

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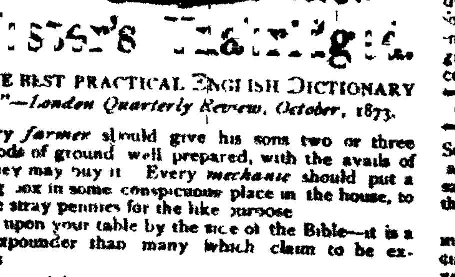

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Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible—it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders.

It is a great labor saver—it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word *clear*, in the last sentence, look at Webster's nine definitions of the v. t."—*Life Boat.*

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BANK LOCKS & VAULT WORK.

407 & 409 St. Louis, WALNUT ST.

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CHEW THE SMOKE ... LATCHLESS

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$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED Men to travel and sell ... Lamp ... a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. ... Address Monitor Lamp Co., ... O.

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OPIUM HABIT.

Permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggists for it. Address BEERS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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... Denver to Kansas City and Points East.

Baggage Checked Through to Destination.

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Unrivaled Facilities Offered for Direct and Prompt Dispatch of Freight

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